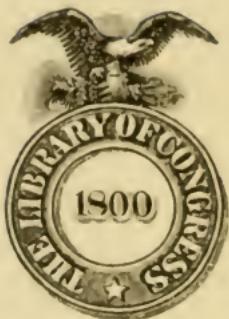


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Dr. Reid does not stop at any half-way house, but searches for the uttermost bottom facts to draw his conclusions from. *Letter of President and Director of the State Academy of Science at Des Moines, Iowa — 1886.*

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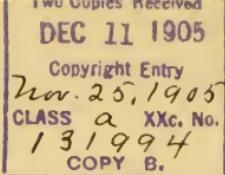
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## PREFACE

It is a fact that there are in and around Pasadena a marvelous number of places, natural objects, mountain features, old Spanish structures, historic sites, geological field marks, etc., that have local names, historic associations, or scientific significance, and therefore have some measure of special interest for the more intelligent and knowledge-seeking class of tourists, or winter visitors, as well as for our own citizens. People have different tastes and inclinations as to what particular things they would like to see, or learn about. And this Hand-book gives a lead to just the things each wants to find, either to see for oneself, or to read full and authentic information about them. And thus you can plan most interesting and satisfactory trips of your own, not confined to the perfunctory routine courses, and make your own excursions by foot, or horseback, or carriage, or automobile, or electric cars.

The names of places or objects, their location, the way of reaching them, and sometimes a few historic data are given. Then reference is made to pages in the large volume *HISTORY OF PASADENA* where full particulars may be found. Copies of said History are in shelf for free consultation at the Public Library, or in the libraries of Throop Polytechnic Institute, or the High School, or the Y. M. C. A. Or, it may be purchased from the Author, at 133 Mary Street; or at Glasscock's Book Store, No. 96-98 East Colorado Street.

# PASADENA HAND-BOOK

—OF—

## Things and Places Historic, Scientific, or Elsewise Notable

**ADOBÉ HOUSE.**—On southeasterly foot of Raymond Hill. First house ever built on Rancho San Pasqual, (1830). The Mexican army after its two days' battles east of Los Angeles, Jan. 8, 9, 1847, camped here and used this adobe house for its headquarters, Jan. 9, 10, 11. And from this house negotiations were opened with Col. Fremont, then at San Fernando Old Mission, resulting in their surrender to him Jan. 13th, 1847. See full account in History of Pasadena, pages 71-72, and 98-99.

**ALHAMARRA.**—A village (incorporated 1903), three to four miles south easterly from Pasadena. Has fruit and walnut orchards and fine residences. See History of Pasadena, pages 336-7.

**ALPINE TAVERN.**—Hotel at upper terminus of the Mt. Lowe Electric railroad, foot of Mt. Lowe, at altitude of 5,000 feet. Built in 1895. See History of Pasadena, pages 452-3.

**ALTADENA.**—A settlement of elegant homes, with orange groves and fruit orchards, up nearest the mountains along the line of the Mt. Lowe railway. Marengo and Lake avenues extend up through it clear into Los Flores Canyon. See History of Pasadena, page 342; also page 432.

**ANIMALS.**—See History of Pasadena, pages 575 to 604 for account of all animals, birds or reptiles ever found native in this region.

**ARROYO SECO.**—A great gorge and rain-season waterway extending from Los Angeles to Pasadena, and thence twenty miles farther up into the mountains. The "natural park" feature of the Arroyo which so much delighted President Roosevelt during his visit here May 8th, 1903, extends from foot of Columbia street northward to the Linda Vista bridge. This particular section was named "Giant's Glen" in 1884. See History of Pasadena, pages 387-8.

**ATHLETIC PARK.**—(Also called "Tournament Park.") Southeast corner of Wilson avenue and California street. Half mile speeding track. City owns this park. See art. "Tournament of Roses."

**BALDWIN'S RANCH.**—Five miles straight east from Pasadena. Known historically as Rancho Santa Anita. See History of Pasadena, pages 17-18.

**BEAUDRY'S TUNNEL.**—Through range of foothills on road from San Rafael Heights to Garvanza and Los Angeles. See History of Pasadena, pages 389-90. An electric railroad line is to run through it.

**BLACK JACK PEAK.**—A mountain pinnacle of black porphyritic rock in next range north of Mt. Lowe. Seen from Pasadena as a lesser peak just

in front of Strawberry peak over the west shoulder of Mt. Lowe. This extremely difficult peak was climbed in 1887 by Jason and Owen Brown, sons of the historic "Old John Brown" of Harper's Ferry fame, and named by them in memory of the battle of Black Jack, Kansas, June 2, 1856, in which they took part. See History of Pasadena, page 370.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.—No. 29 West Colorado street.

BOTANY.—Those who delight in this branch of knowledge will find in History of Pasadena, pages 605 to 649, the name and classification of every vegetable growth ever found native within ten miles of Pasadena.

BRICK FACTORY.—On Liberty street, between El Molino and Lake avenues. See History of Pasadena, pages 461-2; also see page 559, about the glacial "boulder clay" formation used by this factory.

BRISTOL'S CABIN.—Southwest corner of North Orange Grove and Lincoln avenue. A small up-and-down rough board structure, 20x22 feet, which was the historic first house built in the colony (Jan., 1874) out of which the City of Pasadena has grown. See History of Pasadena, page 109.

BUZZARD CLIFF.—A spur or promontory projecting eastward from the hills west of the Aroyo. It is reached via the Scoville bridge, and Scoville's private roadway winding up to the top of the hill range and Scoville's Ridge. See History of Pasadena, page 374; also page 68.

CANNERY.—Corner Raymond avenue and Glenarm street.

CARMELITA.—Northeast corner Orange Grove avenue and Colorado street. Founded by Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr in 1880. Being an enthusiastic botanist, and wishing to give an object lesson on Pasadena climate, she took special pains to obtain and have growing in her grounds trees, plants, shrubs or vines from every zone and every continent in the world. Early in 1884, Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson was a guest at this place, while her famous story of "Ramona" was running as a serial in the weekly Christian Union at New York, and she sometimes sat writing in the little rustic cabin which fronts on Colorado street from these grounds. President Roosevelt was taken through these grounds May 8, 1903.

CARNEGIE OBSERVATORY.—See Art. "Solar Observatory." See also "Laboratory Workshops."

CENTRAL PARK.—Bounded on north by Vineyard street, east by Raymond avenue, south by Glendale street, west by Fair Oaks avenue. Established in 1903 by the city. Cost \$130,000.

CHAPMAN'S GLEN.—Upper part of Millard Canyon, where timbers were gotten out for building the old church at the Plaza in Los Angeles in 1818-19, by Joe Chapman, an American sailor from Maine held as a pirate prisoner by the Spaniards. A trail leads from Alpine Tavern down the canyon to some stumps and chopped trees still remaining there as he left them. See History of Pasadena, pages, 385-6.

CHAPMAN'S INDIAN CAMP.—This was on the east bluff at the mouth of Millard Canyon, now known as "the Simmons place." (Mrs. Simmons is a granddaughter of the historic "Old John Brown.") It was here that Chapman with a club vanquished a whole tribe of wild Indians raiding his camp in the night. See History of Pasadena, page 48.

**CHAPMAN'S MILL.**—Built in 1821, a few rods south of the San Gabriel Old Mission church. Only the foundation ruins remain. It was built by Joseph Chapman, an American sailor captured from a Venezuelan privateer ship near Santa Barbara in 1818. He was sentenced by courtmartial to be tied by his feet to the tail of a wild horse and turned loose, but was saved from this savage doom by a young girl, granddaughter of Governor General Ortega; and four years later he was married to that girl. See full account in History of Pasadena, pages 43 to 52.

**CITY FARM.**—Also called "Sewer Farm," with garbage crematory lands added. About six miles south of Pasadena, via Garfield avenue to Alhambra, then two miles farther south, on Los Angeles road. Total of 467 acres. Valued in 1905 at \$140,000.

**CITY HALL.**—Northeast corner Fair Oaks avenue and Union street. Erected in 1903. Cost \$58,000.

**CITY LIBRARY.**—Southeast corner Raymond avenue and Walnut street. Erected 1888-89-90-1901. For full account, see History of Pasadena, pages 202 to 211. Valued March 1, 1904, at \$60,878.75.

**CITY WATER LANDS.**—(Reserve resource). Forty acres near El Monte, about seven miles southeasterly from Pasadena. Cost \$4,400.

**CHURCHES.**—Our eight largest and costliest churches are:

First Baptist, northwest corner Marengo and Union street.

Catholic, northeast corner Fair Oaks avenue and Walnut street.

First Congregational, northeast corner Marengo avenue and Green street.

Episcopal, Euclid avenue, between Colorado and Walnut streets.

First Methodist, southeast corner Marengo avenue and Colorado street.

First Presbyterian, northwest corner Worcester avenue and Colorado street.

United Presbyterian, northeast corner Los Robles avenue and Colorado street.

Universalist, southeast corner Raymond avenue and Chestnut street.

(See full list of all the churches on page 18).

**COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE.**—Also Golf Links, on the bluff above Wilson Lake, on the road from foot of Lake avenue to San Gabriel.

**CREMATORY.**—In Mountain View Cemetery. See History of Pasadena, page 673. Fair Oaks avenue electric car line to Altadena passes it.

**DATUM PLANE, OR BENCH MARK.**—Base of the iron column on east side of main stairway in the Carlton Hotel. All survey altitudes in Pasadena are reckoned from this point. See History of Pasadena, pages 471-2. (See Table of Altitudes on pages 16-17.)

**DEVIL'S GATE.**—A narrow gorge of the Arroyo Seco, about four miles northwesterly from Pasadena, where a high bridge spans over into La Cañada territory. Four miles of underground water tunnels here enter the pipeline for Pasadena reservoir No. 1. It is a place of romantic, historic and scientific interest. See History of Pasadena, pages 150-51; 351; 388; 414-15; 418-footnote; and pages 553 to 557.

**DOLGEVILLE.**—Seat of extensive felt manufacturing industries. Two miles south of Raymond Hotel. Reached by wagon road or trolley cars.

**EAGLE ROCK.**—An enormous skull-shaped mass of conglomerate cement or puddingstone formation, with caves in its west face which is about 100 feet sheer, and lies two miles due west by county road from Pasadena. See History of Pasadena, page 389.

**EAST PASADENA.**—The villagelike suburban overgrowth, mostly on Colorado street east from city line, which runs north and south a few rods east of Mentor avenue.

**EATON CANYON AND FALLS.**—The mouth of the canyon is reached by vehicle conveyance via Lamanda to the toll house at foot of the Mt. Wilson Toll Road. The Falls are nearly a mile up in the rock-ribbed mountain gorge, but easily accessible by footpath. See History of Pasadena, pages 378-9; also page 151, and 407-8. A few rods below the falls the mountain wall spreads and rises in a vast amphitheater, near the top of which a tunnel is cut through to an upper canyon and second falls, and water piped out from that high point. There is a narrow foot trail leading up to the tunnel and the crest, where those who want to try a little bit of dizzy mountain climbing can make the venture.

**ECHO MOUNTAIN.**—The summit station at upper end of the great cable incline on the Mt. Lowe Electric railroad. The Casino, the Chalet, the Mt. Lowe Observatory, the great Word's Fair Searchlight, etc., are all located here. See History of Pasadena, page 369; pages 382-3; pages 444 to 454; and illustration facing page 385.

**ELECTRIC CAR BARNs.**—On North Fair Oaks avenue, opposite Mary street, and thence through to Raymond avenue facing Library Park.

**ELECTRIC R. R. POWER HOUSE.**—Northeast corner Fair Oaks avenue and Raymond Station street.

**ESPERANZA.**—A sanatorium for consumptives at Altadena, foot of mountains, east of Lake avenue.

**FELT FACTORY.**—At Dolgeville, about two miles south of Raymond Hotel.

**FORD PLACE.**—A special artistic frontage for elegant homes. Foot of Galena avenue, and from Walnut to Herkimer street.

**FOSsIL FISH LEDGE.**—About a half mile below Alhambra junction on electric railroad, the county road to Los Angeles bends to the left for a few rods up a gentle slope, then curves to the right slightly down—and here there is a gully or washway in the chalk hills on the west side. Near the top of this gully there is an outcrop of bare white chalky looking rocks—a laminated feldspathic shale formation. Among these shale flakes have been found impressions of small fish, from 1-4 in to 2 inches in length; besides other objects fossilized. See History of Pasadena, page 551, and foot-note.

**GARFIAS SPRING.**—In edge of the Arroyo bluff a few rods below where Hermosa street comes into Arroyo Drive in South Pasadena, under a great spreading and very old live-oak tree. See History of Pasadena, page 350, and foot-note; also page 73, second foot-note. The old Indian chief, Hahamovic, it is supposed had his lodge here, and it was under this tree that he smoked the peace-pipe with Gov. Portola on January 17th, 1770. See History of Pasadena, pages 20-21; also pages 58-59.

**GIDDINGS FARM.**—At the entrance to Millard Canyon, on the only roadway by which Millard Falls can be reached with vehicle. This farm includes part of the ground where the historic Joe Chapman had his Indian camp, his oxen corrals, and his night battle with wild Indians in 1818-19. See History of Pasadena, page 45, and pages 48-9. Also pages 128-29-30.

**GLACIAL ENAMELING.**—These proofs of ancient glacial phenomena in this region occur on some granite rocks at Devil's Gate. See History of Pasadena, page 555; also page 418 foot-note.

**NOTE.**—Dr. Reid was the first person to discover and point out evidences of glacial action in this region—first publicly in February, 1894. (Privately, July 15, 1885.) See History of Pasadena, page 418 foot-note. His views were publicly ridiculed and disputed in 1894. But in November, 1895, John Muir, the greatest living authority on California glaciology, was here as a guest of Hon. T. P. Lukens. He was asked if he thought there had ever been glaciers in this region. He replied, "Oh yes, there is no sort of doubt about it." "But you have not mentioned it in any of your writings," said Dr. Reid. To this Prof. Muir answered: "No; the proofs of it have been so nearly obliterated by later phenomena that only experts or special students in that branch of knowledge would recognize them; hence I have said nothing about it. But there can be no question that glaciers once existed in these mountains."

**GLACIAL LAKE BOTTOM.**—The whole plain north of Reservoir Hill, including Lincoln avenue flat and Linda Vista flat. See History of Pasadena, page 531.

**GLACIAL TERMINAL MORaine.**—The most marked case of this ice-age feature yet noted is where Marengo avenue east of Raymond Hill and the S. P. railroad track winds southeasterly down the cobblestone bluff in front of Mr. Jardine's residence. See History of Pasadena, page 558.

**GLACIAL TERRACE.**—This comprises Columbia Hill, Grace Hill, Raymond Hill, Oak Knoll, and other hills or high bluffs all along eastward to Santa Anita avenue. See History of Pasadena, page 574.

**GOLD MINES.**—Abandoned works in Las Flores and Pine Canyons and on east slope of Linda Vista peak. For full account of every mine or mining venture ever developed in this near vicinity, see History of Pasadena, page 73, first foot-note; also page 53, top paragraph; and pages 547 to 550.

**GOLF LINKS.**—Country Club's, out southeast from foot of Lake avenue on high bluff above Wilson Lake. The public road to San Gabriel passes through the grounds.

Hotel Green's, southeast corner Wilson avenue and San Pasqual street.

Hotel La Pintoresca's, northwest corner Fair Oaks avenue and Montana street, on line of electric railroad to Altadena.

Hotel Maryland's, same as Hotel Green's and Country Club's.

Hotel Raymond's, on south slope of Raymond Hill Park.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**—Southwest corner Raymond avenue and Bellevue Drive.

**GREAT CABLE INCLINE.**—The 1300 feet lift from Rubio Canyon to Echo Mountain, on the Mt. Lowe Electric railroad. See History of Pasadena, page 446; also pages 451-2.

**HENNIGER'S FLAT.**—A small mountain farm and rest place about one-third way up the Mt. Wilson Toll Road. See History of Pasadena, pages 365-6. The United States Reforesting Nursery is located here.

**HODGE'S PEAK.**—A sub-mountain elevation on northwest border of Linda Vista, and the highest peak to which a wagon road has ever been built in this region. See History of Pasadena, page 374.

**HOSPITAL.**—On Congress street and Fairmount avenue. Three buildings.

**HOTELS.**—Our four largest and most notable caravanseries are:

Hotel Green, on Raymond and Fair Oaks avenues and Green and Vineyard streets. See History of Pasadena, pages 473-4. Built in 1891-2-3; 1898-9; 1903.

Hotel La Pintoresca, on Washington street, from Fair Oaks to Raymond avenues. See History of Pasadena, pages 472-3. Built in 1887.

Hotel Maryland, on East Colorado street, from Los Robles to Euclid avenue. Built in 1902.

Hotel Raymond, on Raymond Hill in Raymond Park, at foot of Fair Oaks avenue. Built in 1884-5-6. Burned down in 1895. Rebuilt in 1901. See History of Pasadena, pages 467 to 472.

**ICE FACTORY.**—Broadway and Santa Fe R. R., near Glenarm street.

**JAPANESE TEA GARDEN.**—Northwest corner Fair Oaks avenue and California street.

**JOHNSON'S CREEK.**—On west side of the Arroyo opposite foot of Columbia street. See History of Pasadena, pages 388-9. A most interesting and romantic walk by foot trail, up a line of exposed puddingstone rock beds, etc., to Johnson's Lake and the Electric Railroad Tunnel.

**JUMBO KNOB.**—First peak on west side of the Arroyo opposite Reservoir Hill. Summit may be reached on horseback via the Eagle Rock road and Scoville's Ridge Trail. See History of Pasadena, page 374.

**LABORATORY WORKSHOPS.**—Adjunct of the Carnegie "Solar Observatory" on Mt. Wilson. Instrument Laboratory, Optical Laboratory and Photographic Laboratory. All devoted to the science of astrophysics. On Ashtabula street, near Lake avenue. Prof. G. W. Ritchey, Superintendent.

**LAMANDA PARK.**—Unincorporated village three miles east of Pasadena on the Santa Fe R. R. and the Pacific Electric Railway. The name was made by putting the first two initials of its founder's name, L. A. Rose, with a part of his wife's name, Amanda.

**LAKE VINEYARD HOUSE.**—First "hotel" ever built in Pasadena. It is a squatly 1 1-2 story frame structure at northeast corner of Marengo avenue and Florence street. See History of Pasadena, pages 466-7). It was made notable by Helen Hunt Jackson stopping there for a day in 1883.

**LAKE WILSON.**—Below foot of Lake avenue on road through the Country Club's Golf Links to Old Mission San Gabriel. See History of Pasadena, page 394; also pages 391-2-3; pages 42-3; page 36. In the old mission days this lake was twice as large as it is now, and brilliant water

fetes were sometimes given on it in honor of high official visitors. Prior to 1852 it was known as the Mission Lake. In that year Wilson bought his Lake Vineyard Rancho, and since that time the lake has borne his name.

(Name formally changed back to "Mission Lake" by county road commissioner C. A. Day since this was in type).

LA PRESA.—Site of the ancient Indian village of Acurag-na, where the padres of San Gabriel Mission built a stone dam in 1821-22 to supply water for the historic Joe Chapman's mill a few rods south of the church. See History of Pasadena, page 51. The dam is about 1-4 mile up the brook northward from the Sunny Slope winery, south of Lamanda.

LAS CASITAS.—A small settlement on a foot mountain wedge of land at Junction of Millard Canyon with Arroyo Seco. Notable chiefly as the former residence of Jason and Owen Brown, and the site of Owen Brown's grave. See History of Pasadena, pages 348-9; pages 373, 387, 671.

LAS FLORES CANYON.—Both Marengo and Lake avenues lead up into it. Six gold mining claims were staked in this canyon in 1895, and a good deal of tunneling was done. See History of Pasadena, page 383; page 549.

LEONTINE FALLS.—The largest and finest waterfall in all these Pasadena mountains. Accessible only by trail from Echo Mountain. See History of Pasadena, page 382, with fine full-page photo of the fall.

LIBRARY PARK.—Bounded by Walnut street north, Santa Fe railroad east, Holly street south, Raymond avenue west. Owned by city. Cost \$50,000—1903.

LINDA VISTA.—A retired and quiet settlement amid the foothills, two miles northwest of Pasadena, via the Linda Vista bridge. See History of Pasadena, pages 348 and 438.

LINDA VISTA PEAK.—The highest summit in range of sub-mountains that border Linda Vista on the west and south. There are abandoned gold diggings in its east slope; and it is accessible by horse trail from Linda Vista. See History of Pasadena, pages 374, 550.

MARTIN'S CAMP.—A mountain hostelry on the depressed ridge or neck which connects Mt. Harvard with Mt. Wilson. The Mt. Wilson Toll Road and the old Wilson Trail come together here. See History of Pasadena, page 402; also pages 364-5.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—North Fair Oaks avenue opposite the City Hall.

MILLARD CANYON.—Reached by carriage only by private roadway through the Giddings farm. This canyon was made historic by the Yankee prisoner Joe Chapman getting out timbers from it for supports to the heavy tile roof of the old church at the Plaza in Los Angeles, in 1818-19. See History of Pasadena, pages 45 to 51.

MILLARD FALLS.—About three miles up from mouth of canyon; 58 feet high. Giddings private farm road leads to it. See History of Pasadena, pages 384-5.

MILL (El Molino).—The old stone mill built by the padres of San Gabriel Mission in 1810 to 1812. Reached by following down Mill Canyon from foot of Lake avenue. See History of Pasadena, pages 42, 375, 391. Lamanda and Los Angeles electric cars pass about 1-4 mile south of it.

**MILL CANYON.**—The ravine and water course leading from foot of Lake avenue down to lower end of Wilson Lake, and the old stone mill and stone dam built there by the padres in 1810-12, which form the "El Molino" of Spanish story. See History of Pasadena, page 375.

**MISSION SAN GABRIEL.**—About four miles southeasterly from Pasadena, and may be reached by wagon road or by trolley cars. The present old church structure was in process of building by Indian labor from about 1783 to 1810, and was the third one that they built. See History of Pasadena, pages 33 to 41.

**MISSION BELLS**—(One Missing).—The belfry was built for six, but only five bells were ever put in. In 1846 Gov. Pio Pico sold the entire Mission property to Hugo Reid and Wm. Workman. Reid then owned Rancho Santa Anita and took away one of the bells to use as a time-sounder for the workmen and tenants on his great ranch, now commonly known as "Baldwin's Ranch." The United States authorities eventually restored the Mission property to the church, but the missing bell stayed on the rancho. See History of Pasadena, pages 17, 18, and pages 40 and 349.

**MISSION GRAPE VINE.**—The monster grape vine at the Mission is reputed to have been planted by Padre Zalvidea sometime from 1806 to 1810. See History of Pasadena, pages 34 to 39; also pages 60, 61; also page 391, foot-note.

**MISSION LAKE.**—See article "Lake Wilson."

**MONKS' HILL.**—A slight knoll in North Pasadena, second block north from Washington street, which affords a magnificent view. Marengo avenue passes over it north and south. See History of Pasadena, page 343; page 564-5.

**MOONSTONE OR SELENITE BEDS.**—On west side of the Arroyo opposite foot of Columbia street, there is a shale bluff in which pellucid crystals of gypsum (selenite, or moonstone) are found. Also natural saleratus and Epsom salts. Matters of geological interest.

**MOUNT DISAPPOINTMENT.**—The long ridge-crest of high mountain without any distinct peak, lying west from Mt. Lowe. It is our next highest point after San Gabriel peak, and can be reached on horseback via Switzer's trail. See History of Pasadena, page 370.

**MOUNT HARVARD.**—The great promontory that juts out southward from Mt. Wilson. It is reached via the Mt. Wilson Toll Road. It was formally christened as "Mount Harvard," April 7, 1892, when President Elliot of Harvard University was here. See History of Pasadena, page 370.

**MOUNT LOWE.**—Reached by the Mt. Lowe Electric railroad. For full account, see History of Pasadena, pages 440 to 454; also page 369.

**Mt. LOWE OBSERVATORY.**—On Echo Mountain. See History of Pasadena, page 454.

**MOUNT WILSON.**—Reached via Mt. Wilson Toll Road. A historic place. See History of Pasadena, pages, 366-7-8; and 395 to 403.

**MOUNT WILSON TOLL ROAD.**—Commences at mouth of Eaton Canyon; 10 per cent grade for nine and 1-8 miles, to Telescope Point, 5,565 feet above sea level. See History of Pasadena, pages 397 to 403.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY.**—Two miles north of city. Raymond avenue leads directly into it, and the Altadena trolley cars pass it.

**MUIR'S PEAK.**—The highest point or peak at head of the east wall of Rubio Canyon. See History of Pasadena, pages 369; and 406 to 409.

**NORTH PASADENA.**—That portion of the city which has Hotel La Pin-toresca, the Washington School and the Station A postoffice as its most distinguishing features. (Voted into the city Oct. 13, 1904)

**OCTAGON ODDITIES.**—In San Gabriel village stand the ruins of two small brick octagon structures which have given rise to many stories that are pure fiction. The Spanish padres never saw or heard of them. They were built by an erratic Englishman named Dr. Monae, for porters' lodges to a great fantastical "manor house" which he erected in the grounds back of them. Its walls of brick and stone converged inward to a peak, without wood supports or roofing of any sort. It was in process of building from 1855 till 1862, and finally all caved in. Nobody hurt. The electric cars pass these ruins.

**OLD STONE MILL.**—See "Mill."

**OLIVE OIL FACTORY.**—At Altadena.

**ORANGE GROVE AVENUE.**—Its "boulevard" section, from Colorado street down to Columbia street, is the principal "show street" of the city, being lined with costly and elegant homes.

**OSTRICH FARM.**—In southwest corner of South Pasadena. Reached by wagon road or by trolley cars.

**OWEN BROWN'S GRAVE.**—Son of the anti-slavery hero, "Old John Brown" of Kansas, and himself the last survivor of the great historic episode at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1859. See History of Pasadena, pages 322 to 325; also 349 and 373. Reached by road to Las Casitas, about five miles northwest from Pasadena.

**PEACE-PIPE TREE, THE.**—A great spreading live-oak tree at the Garfias spring, under which Gov. Portola smoked the peace-pipe with the native chief, Hahamovic, Jan. 17, 1770, the first time white men had ever set foot on Pasadena soil. See article "Garfias Spring."

**PINE CANYON.**—First one west from Eaton Canyon. Noted as having pine trees lower down than any other one of these front-range mountain clefts. It contains abandoned gold mining tunnels, trails, dump, milling site, etc. See History of Pasadena, pages 379, 547-8.

**POPPY FIELDS.**—The whole Altadena region, but especially the un-tilled slopes below Las Flores and Rubio Canyons. See History of Pasadena, page 383; also page 59 with foot-note.

**POST OFFICE.**—Corner West Colorado street and Mills street.

**PREHISTORIC TOWN SITE.**—The hill where the Orange Grove reservoir is now located. Relics of paleolithic man found here are claimed to be of as ancient geological date as any known to science. See History of Pasadena, pages 529 to 539.

**RAMONA CONVENT.**—Half mile south of Shorb Station on the S. P. railroad, four miles south of Pasadena. It was built and named as a memorial to Dona RAMONA YORBA DE WILSON, first wife of Hon. B. D.

Wilson, from whom Wilson Peak, Wilson Lake, Wilson School, etc., take their names.

**RESERVOIR HILL.**—At junction of North Orange Grove avenue and Live Oak avenue. It is the prehistoric town site.

**RESERVOIR No. 1.**—At junction of Yolo avenue and Mountain street.

**RESERVOIR No. 2.**—At junction of Euclid avenue and Villa street.

**RIVER OF ROCKS.**—On the upper pine tree section of the Mt. Lowe railroad there are two instances where a tall shaft or column of rock had been left standing alone by the washing away of all surrounding soil or loose substances; then an earthquake tremor toppled the column over, breaking it into many large angular fragments that still lie as they fell in a long straight line down the mountain side. John Muir when here in Nov. 1893, first explained the mystery of this "River of Rocks," he having himself once witnessed the falling of such a column in the high Sierras.

**ROOSEVELT'S PARK.**—When President Roosevelt, May 8, 1903, was driving down Grand avenue and caught sight of the Arroyo Seco's picturesque wildness from the Scoville bridge down to Columbia street, he exclaimed with glowing enthusiasm, "What a splendid natural park you have right here! O Mr. Mayor, don't let them spoil that! Keep it just as it is!"

**RUBIO CANYON.**—At foot of the great cable incline on the Mt. Lowe Electric railroad. Named from Jesus Rubio, a Mexican native here who opened a little farm at the mouth of this canyon and made claim of its water supply in 1867. See full account in History of Pasadena, pages 379 to 382; also page 380, foot-note. The published story that Prof. Lowe named it after Rev. Father Rubio, a Catholic priest, is pure fiction. It was known as Rubio's Canyon, for more than twenty years before Prof. Lowe ever saw or heard of it.

**RUBIO CANYON FALLS.**—Nine of them accessible in Rubio glen, the last one being 112 feet high; then others still above this, ending with the great Leontine Falls, over 200 feet high. See name and height of all of these falls in History of Pasadena, pages 381-2.

**SAN GABRIEL CANYON.**—The great mountain gorge from out of which flows the historic San Gabriel River, near Azusa, about twelve miles east of Pasadena. The west fork of the San Gabriel lies right back of Mt. Wilson, taking its rise on east slopes of Mt. Lowe, Mt. Markham and San Gabriel peak, the highest of all.

**SAN GABRIEL OLD MISSION AND VILLAGE.**—About four miles southeast from Pasadena, via the public road from foot of Lake avenue through the Country Club's Golf Links and along the border of Wilson Lake. For full account of it see History of Pasadena, pages 33 to 57. A grape vine planted there by the padres about 100 years ago is still growing, vigorous and thrifty, in 1904.

**SAN GABRIEL PEAK.**—Lies north of and behind Mt. Lowe as seen from Pasadena, and is 6,723 feet in altitude; the highest mountain top in this vicinity. Its base is reached by horse trail from Alpine Tavern, the terminus of the Mt. Lowe Electric Railroad. See History of Pasadena, pages 370, 71, 72.

**SAN GABRIEL RIVER.**—A historic stream ten to twelve miles east of Pasadena. The flood waters of all our local mountain canyons from Las Flores eastward flow into it; and also all waters flowing from the east side of Orange Grove avenue. That is why Pasadena is the "Crown City" or head of the San Gabriel valley. See History of Pasadena, pages 33, 91-94.

**SAN MARINO.**—At southerly end of Shorb avenue off from East California street. Originally the elegant home place of Hon. J. DeBarth Shorb, but now owned by the land syndicate of the Pacific Electric R. R. Co. Early in 1861, Prof. J. D. Whitney, State Geologist, had his camp here a few weeks while making a hasty geological reconnoisance of this region. See History of Pasadena, page 539. Then in 1883 Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson was a guest here about two weeks. She played with and petted baby Ramona Shorb and grew so fond of her that she fell in love with the name "Ramona," and thus came to decide on it for the heroine and the title name of her great story, although she took the personality of her heroine from Mrs. Ramona Wolfe, whom she had met, and conceived a warm sympathy for at Temecula in April of the same year. See History of Pasadena, pages 333, 346, 377-8; also 393, text and foot-note, about the grinding stones from the historic Old Stone Mill, which are now laid up for a horse block at the east front of this San Marino mansion.

**SAN PASQUAL CREEK.**—The stream that used to flow down around the east foot of Raymond Hill. In 1833 some Spanish records speak of "Rancho el Rincon de San Pasqual" as in possession of Juan Marinae. The Mexican army was camped on its banks Jan. 10-11, 1847. See article "Adobe House" above. See History of Pasadena, pages 71 and 97.

**SAN RAFAEL HEIGHTS.**—The range of high bluffs arising from the west bank of the Arroyo, and extending from the Eagle Rock Road's deep cut southward to Johnson's Creek.

**SCHOOLS, PRIVATE.**—Such schools permanently located in their own buildings are:

Academy of the Holy Names (Catholic), cor. Fair Oaks ave. and Walnut street.

Children's Training School (Humane Society's work), cor. Delmar st. and Wilson avenue.

Classical School for Boys, No. 49 S. Euclid avenue.

Classical School for Girls, No. 124 S. Euclid avenue.

Throop Polytechnic Institute, Chestnut st. from Fair Oaks to Raymond avenue. (See Table of Public Schools on page 14.)

**SCOVILLE'S BRIDGE AND DAM.**—The bridge connects Arroyo Drive with the county road, leading via San Rafael-Heights pass to Eagle Rock. The dam is a staunch stone structure clear down to bed rock. They were built by J. W. Scoville, Esq., who made all the picturesque and scenic wall-work and grading improvements thereabouts in 1894-5-6.

**SCOVILLE'S RIDGE GRADE.**—On top of the west Arroyo hills, extending northward from Buzzard cliff, half way to Jumbo Knob. — (See Hist. Pas. p. 68, 19th line; also p. 374, 23rd line.)

**SEWER FARM.**—See article "City Farm."

## SCHOOLS, THE PUBLIC—

NAME OF SCHOOL	YEAR BUILT	COST	LOCATION
High School - -	1903	\$100,500	Walnut st. from Euclid to Los Robles avenue
-Wilson Grammar School*	1887	36,000	Marengo ave. and Walnut st.
-Franklin School - -	1888	20,000	Walnut st. and Worcester ave.
Rebuilt - -	1905	25,000	[Destroyed by fire 1904]
Kindergarten annex	1901	5,230	
Garfield School - -	1888	22,000	California st. and Pasadena ave.
Kindergarten annex	1903	4,000	California st. and Pasadena ave.
Washington School -	1888	25,000	
Kindergarten annex		2,500	Raymond ave. and Dakota st.
Grant School - - -	1884	2,000	
Columbia School -	1895	20,000	Lake ave. opposite Walnut st.
Kindergarten annex	1902	1,200	Lincoln ave. and Peoria st.
Lincoln School - - -	1895	29,000	
Kindergarten annex	1901	2,500	El Molino ave. and Center st.
McKinley School - -	1904	40,000	
Madison School - - -	1905	35,000	N. W. corner Madison ave. and Ashtabula street
Altadena School - -	1903	4,500	Calaveras st. and Santa Rosa av.
Linda Vista School - -	1903	2,700	Morgan st. in Linda Vista sub.

For "Annals of the Schools," see Hist. Pas. pp. 168 to 188.

\* This Wilson school is the building on the roof of which were exhibited unique floral effects never produced anywhere in the world before, while President Roosevelt spoke from a platform at its west front to 20,000 people, on May 8th, 1903.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB HOUSE.—Los Robles avenue and Eldorado street. Built in 1905. Cost \$10,000.

SHEEP CORRAL SPRINGS.—Historic ground in the Arroyo where the Orange Grove Pumping Works are now located, a few rods north of the Linda Vista Bridge. See History of Pasadena, pages 26-7 and 350.

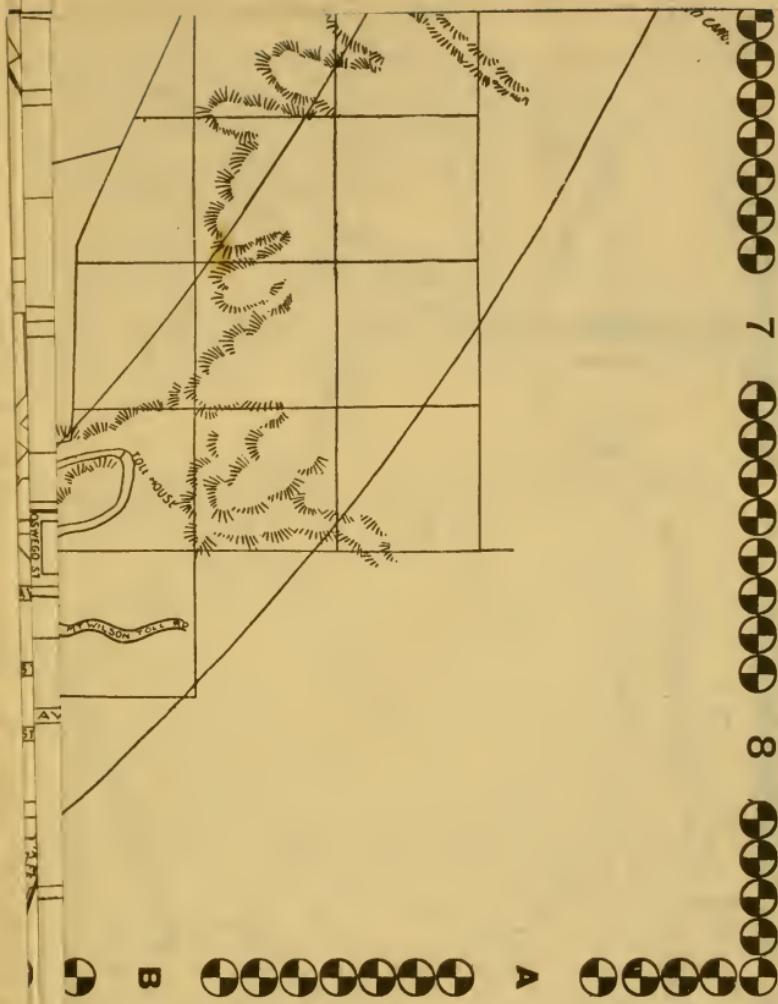
SHOOTING RANGE.—Just north of Eagle Rock Road at foot of west slope of Scoville's Ridge grade; 200 yards—300 yards—500 yards targets. Used by Co. 1, N. G. C.

SIERRA MADRE.—An unincorporated village close up to the mountains, about six miles east from Pasadena, and noted as the starting point of the old historic "Wilson Trail" to top of mountains.

SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS.—This is the old Spanish name for the mountain range just north of Pasadena. But in all United States surveys, reports and maps, they are called the San Gabriel mountains, because the head streams and rivulets of the San Gabriel River ramify all through them. See article "San Gabriel Peak."

SLICKENSIDES.—Peculiar geological or seismic rockmarks at Devil's Gate. See History of Pasadena, page 555.

SOLAR OBSERVATORY of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, D. C.—Structures and equipment will cost \$300,000. Located on summit of Mt. Wilson, and reached either by Toll Road or by the old Wilson Trail. Prof. Geo. E. Hale, director.



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**SOLEDAD TRAIL.**—This is a notable cutting or grade along the mountain side as you look northwest from Pasadena beyond Devil's Gate. It was built for a wagon road at enormous cost, in 1868, and then abandoned. See History of Pasadena, pages 405-6.

**SOUTH PASADENA.**—An incorporated city by itself, with Columbia street for its north boundary line, but also including the entire body of Raymond Hotel lands or park. See History of Pasadena, pages 650 to 659.

**STARTER OAKS, THE.**—The very first step toward laying out Pasadena's original colony lands was to run a straight line from the large oak tree (*Quercus Agrifolia*) at crossing of Orange Grove avenue and California street to another one down near Columbia street. That settled the starting point from which the entire street system and subdivision of the colony lands proceeded. See History of Pasadena, pages 108, 361; and foot-note page 167; also illustration and note opposite page 445.

**STONE DAM.**—Old historic relic, at foot of Wilson Lake. Built by the padres, 1810-12. Is 200 feet long, 6 to 7 feet thick, 10 to 12 feet high. See History of Pasadena, page 394.

**STONE DAM No. 2.**—Built by the padres in 1821-2. On Sunny Slope Ranch, south of Lamanda. See article "La Presa" above.

**STONE MILL.**—See article "Mill (El Molino)" above.

**STONE QUARRY.**—At junction of Millard Canyon with Arroyo Seco, about two miles above Devil's Gate. Worked by the Salt Lake R. R. Co. for ballast, and river wall and sea wall uses.

**STRAIN'S CAMP.**—A mountain hostelry on north side of Mt. Wilson near the summit. See History of Pasadena, page 401.

**STRAWBERRY PEAK.**—A lofty and sharp summit in the range next north of Mt. Lowe, reached via either Switzer's Trail or Mt. Lowe Trail. See History of Pasadena, page 370.

**SWITZER'S CAMP.**—A mountain hostelry about 14 miles from Pasadena, up the Arroyo Seco via Switzer's Trail.

**SWITZER'S TRAIL.**—A mountain bridle path beginning at Brunk's Station or farm, which is the farthest point reached by wagon up the great Arroyo Seco Canyon, and extending ten or fifteen miles on up this weird, wild, romantic intramontane gorge. Not safe to attempt the trip without a guide. See History of Pasadena, pages 403-4, 371.

**TELESCOPE POINT.**—The site on Mt. Wilson where the Harvard University telescope was located and did its famous work in 1889-90. See History of Pasadena, pages 367-8, 396-7.

**TERTIARY GEOLOGICAL SECTION.**—The high cut of the Electric railroad grade on west side of Raymond Hill. Formation identified as of Tertiary age by Ralph Arnold, Ph. D., of the U. S. Geological Survey.

**THROOP POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.**—A high-grade collegiate, mechanical and art school. Fronting on Fair Oaks and Raymond avenues, and on Chestnut street all between. See History of Pasadena, pages 190 to 200, and pages 536-7-8.

**TIRRELL'S OLD ADOBE.**—An adobe house on the Arroyo bluff nearly opposite west end of Logan street; built in 1865 for a man named Tirrell,

employed by Wilson & Griffin in the first attempt ever made to plow and cultivate this mesa land. The shales for the roof were made on Mt. Wilson and packed down on burros. See History of Pasadena, page 69.

TOURNAMENT OF ROSES.—This is Pasadena's annual New Year street parade and gala sports at Tournament Park since 1889. See History of Pasadena, page 524, bottom three lines.

TOURNAMENT PARK.—See "Athletic Park"

U. S. EXPERIMENT STATION for reforesting the San Gabriel mountain reservation.—Station camp and nursery at Henniger's flat, one-third up the Mt. Wilson Toll Road.

VALLEY HUNT CLUB HOUSE.—At rectangle of Colorado Court on Arroyo bluff. See History of Pasadena, pages 524-5.

WILD GRAPE CANYON.—Historically noted for its abundance and quality of wild grapes, used by the Spanish padres in 1779, and by Pasadena people in recent years. It is the longest and largest of the Glendale brookways, and lies between Wilson and San Marino Canyons, the Wilson homestead pasture fields. (Was also called Mission Canyon.) See History of Pasadena, page 377; also page 17, foot-note.

WILSON LAKE.—See article "Lake Wilson."

WILSON PEAK.—Mt. Wilson shows no distinct peak, its summit being an area of land approximately two miles long by 3-4 mile wide, would be tillable if there was water for it. It is historic ground. Reached via the Toll Road from mouth of Eaton Canyon, or via old Wilson Trail from Sierra Madre Village. See History of Pasadena, pages 366-7-8; pages 395 to 402.

WILSON TRAIL.—A historic mountain bridle path leading from Sierra Madre Village to summit of Mt. Wilson. See History of Pasadena, pages 395-6-7.

WORLD'S FAIR SEARCHLIGHT.—On Echo mountain. Has 3,000,000 candle power, and has been seen from Catalina Island, nearly eighty miles distant. See History of Pasadena, page 474, seventh line from bottom; also page 445, foot-note.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.—Northwest corner Raymond avenue and Union street.

## RECORDED ALTITUDES

Bench mark or "datum plane" from which all grades and city levels are reckoned, is the top of the stone pedestal for the third iron column from the west end of the Carlton Hotel block, and is recorded as being "833 and 451-1000 feet above sea level." This was established by the trustees July 27, 1886. J. M. Willard, city engineer. See History of Pasadena, page 284, foot-note.

In 1886, City Surveyor J. M. Willard, was employed by a street

rado street, and he recorded the following as the altitudes at all the points where Colorado street was crossed by avenues then in existence:

PLACE	FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
Fair Oaks avenue and Colorado street.....	997.00
Marengo avenue and Colorado street.....	1,016.13
Euclid avenue and Colorado street.....	1,005.61
Los Robles avenue and Colorado street.....	1,002.08
El Molino avenue and Colorado street.....	980.93
Lake avenue and Colorado street.....	969.72
Wilson avenue and Colorado street.....	964.71
Hill avenue and Colorado street.....	950.47

## OTHER RECORDS

Los Angeles at Salt Lake Depot on First street.....	270.00
Altadena at old terminus of Salt Lake R. R. on Lake avenue.....	1,550.00
Rubio Pavilion (per Mt. Lowe Literature).....	2,200.00
Echo Mountain (per Mt. Lowe Literature).....	3,500.00
Alpine Tavern (per Mt. Lowe Literature).....	5,000.00
Summit of Mt. Lowe (by U. S. Geodetic Survey; See History of Pasadena, page 369).....	6,100.00
Summit of San Gabriel Peak (by U. S. Geodetic Survey; Report of 1898; Bulletin 160).....	6,152.00
Foot of Mt. Wilson Toll Read, at mouth of Eaton Canyon. (See History of Pasadena, page 400).....	1,575.00
Henniger's Flat. (See History of Pasadena, page 453; also pages 365-66).....	2,200.00
Summit of Mt. Wilson. (See History of Pasadena, page 400, foot-note).....	5,565.00
Hotel Raymond grade. (Same as sidewalk at Fair Oaks avenue and Colorado street).....	997.00
Hotel Green. (Same as Santa Fe Depot).....	829.00
Hotel Maryland. (5 feet above street car grade at Los Robles avenue and Colorado street).....	1,007.00
Hotel La Pintoresca .....	1,200.00
Esperanza. (The Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Altadena).....	1,800.00

## SANTA FE R. R. ALTITUDES

From data furnished by R. B. Burns, Chief Engineer

	ABOVE SEA LEVEL AT BASE OF TIES
Los Angeles .....	268
Garvanza Station .....	554
South Pasadena Station.....	672
Raymond Station (near the Raymond Hotel).....	746
Pasadena Central Station (adjoining Hotel Green).....	824
Los Robles Station.....	871
Olivewood Station .....	848
Lamanda Station .....	733

## CHURCHES

This alphabetical list of all the churches in Pasadena will enable visitors to find their own preferred denomination:

Advent Christian Church (1st Day) N. Marengo avenue and Pearl street.

Adventist (7th Day) Summit avenue and Mountain street.

Baptist, First, corner N. Marengo avenue and Union street.

Baptist Brethren (Dunkards) corner Hull street and Hudson avenue.

Baptist, Welcome (colored) S. Vernon avenue, No. 142.

Catholic, corner N. Fair Oaks avenue and Walnut street.

Christian (or Disciples) corner N. Fair Oaks avenue and Mary street.

Christian Science, Oakland avenue and E. Colorado street.

Church of the Nazarene, 135 S. Fair Oaks avenue.

Congregational, First, corner Marengo avenue and E. Green street.

Lake Avenue Congregational, corner Lake avenue and Maple street.

North Pasadena Congregational, corner Raymond avenue and Jefferson street.

West Side Congregational, corner Pasadena avenue and California street.

Episcopal, Euclid avenue, north of Colorado street.

Free Methodist, N. Fair Oaks avenue, above Chestnut street.

Friends', corner N. Raymond avenue and Villa street.

Friends' (Orthodox), Galena avenue and Villa street.

German Evangelical, Knights of Pythias Hall, 31 1-2 N. Fair Oaks avenue.

Holiness, N. Fair Oaks avenue and Peoria street.

Lutheran, English, meets in G. A. R. Hall.

Lutheran, German, corner N. Vernon avenue and Walnut street.

Methodist Episcopal, First, corner Marengo avenue and E. Colorado street.

Lincoln Avenue M. E. corner N. Orange Grove and Lincoln avenues.

North Pasadena M. E., corner Iowa avenue and Washington street.

Lake Avenue M. E., corner Lake avenue and First street.

German M. E., corner Worcester avenue and Ramona street.

Scott Chapel, M. E., (colored) S. Fair Oaks avenue, below California street.

African M. E., N. Fair Oaks avenue opposite end of Esther street.

Zion M. E., (colored), Elevado street, west of Fair Oaks avenue.

Presbyterian, First, corner Worcester avenue and E. Colorado street.

United Presbyterian, corner Los Robles avenue and E. Colorado street.

Universalist, corner N. Raymond avenue and Chestnut street.

## FRATERNITIES

Full list of the secret Orders that have organizations in Pasadena. For their times and places of meeting, see City Directory—latest edition.

A. O. U. American Mechanics; also Daughters of Liberty.

A. O. U. W.; also Women's Auxiliary, the Degree of Honor.

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, (colored).

Ben Hur, Tribe of.

Eagles, Fraternal Order of.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of; also Lady Elks.

Foresters, Independent Order of.

Fraternal Aid Association.

Fraternal Brotherhood.

Fraternal Lodge.

G. A. R.; also Woman's Relief Corps; and Sons of Veterans.

Good Templars, Independent Order of.

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (colored); also Household of Ruth (women).

Knights of the Maccabees; also Ladies of the Maccabees.

Knights of Pythias; lodges, Uniform Rank Co., and Rathbone Sisters.

Knights of Pythias (colored) and Rathbone Sisters.

Masonic: Blue Lodges; Chapters; Commandery; Councils; Scottish Rite Temple; Order of Eastern Star, and Exalted Degree of the Amaranth (women).

Modern Brotherhood of America.

Modern Woodmen of America; also Royal Neighbors (women).

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of: Lodge, Encampment, and Rebekah Degree.

Order of Owls.

Order of Pendo.

P. E. O. Sorority, Chapter F.

Redmen, Improved Order of; and Degree of Pocahontas (women).

Royal Arcanum.

Sons of St. George.

Trades Unions: Barbers; Butchers; Carpenters; Horseshoers; Plasterers; Plumbers; Printers; Woodworkers; and Union Sisters.

Woodmen of the World; also Women of Woodcraft.

## BANKS

First National Bank: Capital, \$100,000; northeast corner Fair Oaks avenue and Colorado street.

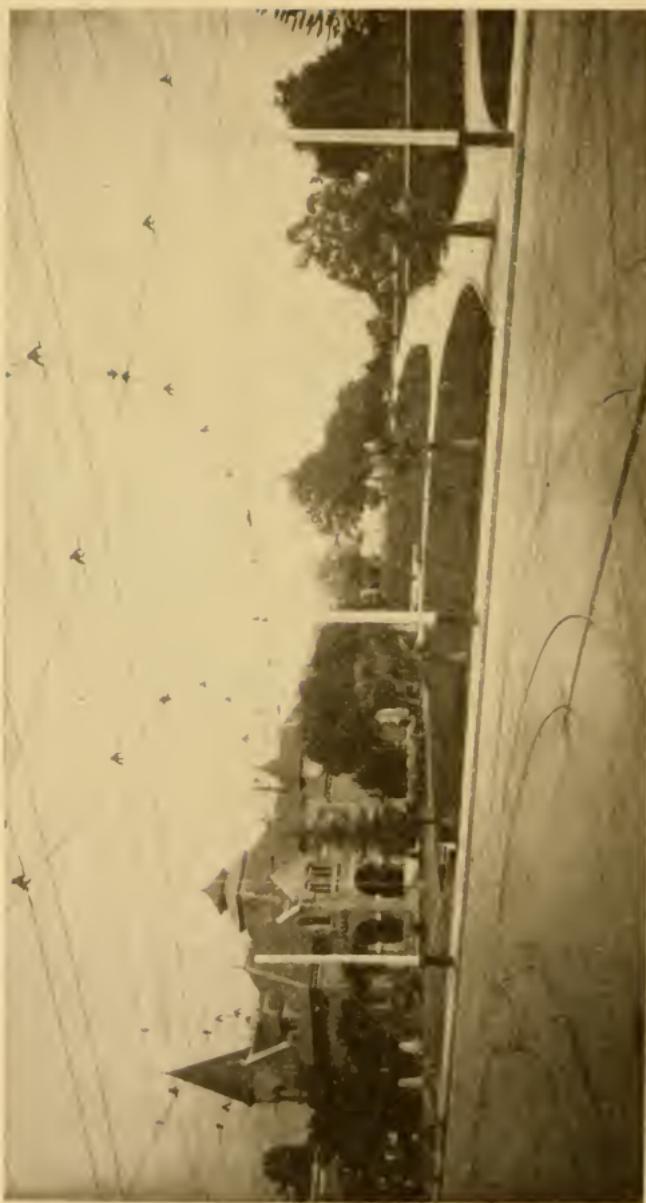
Pasadena National: Capital, \$50,000; southeast corner Raymond avenue and Colorado street.

San Gabriel Valley: (Has savings department); Capital, \$50,000; southeast corner Fair Oaks avenue and Colorado street.

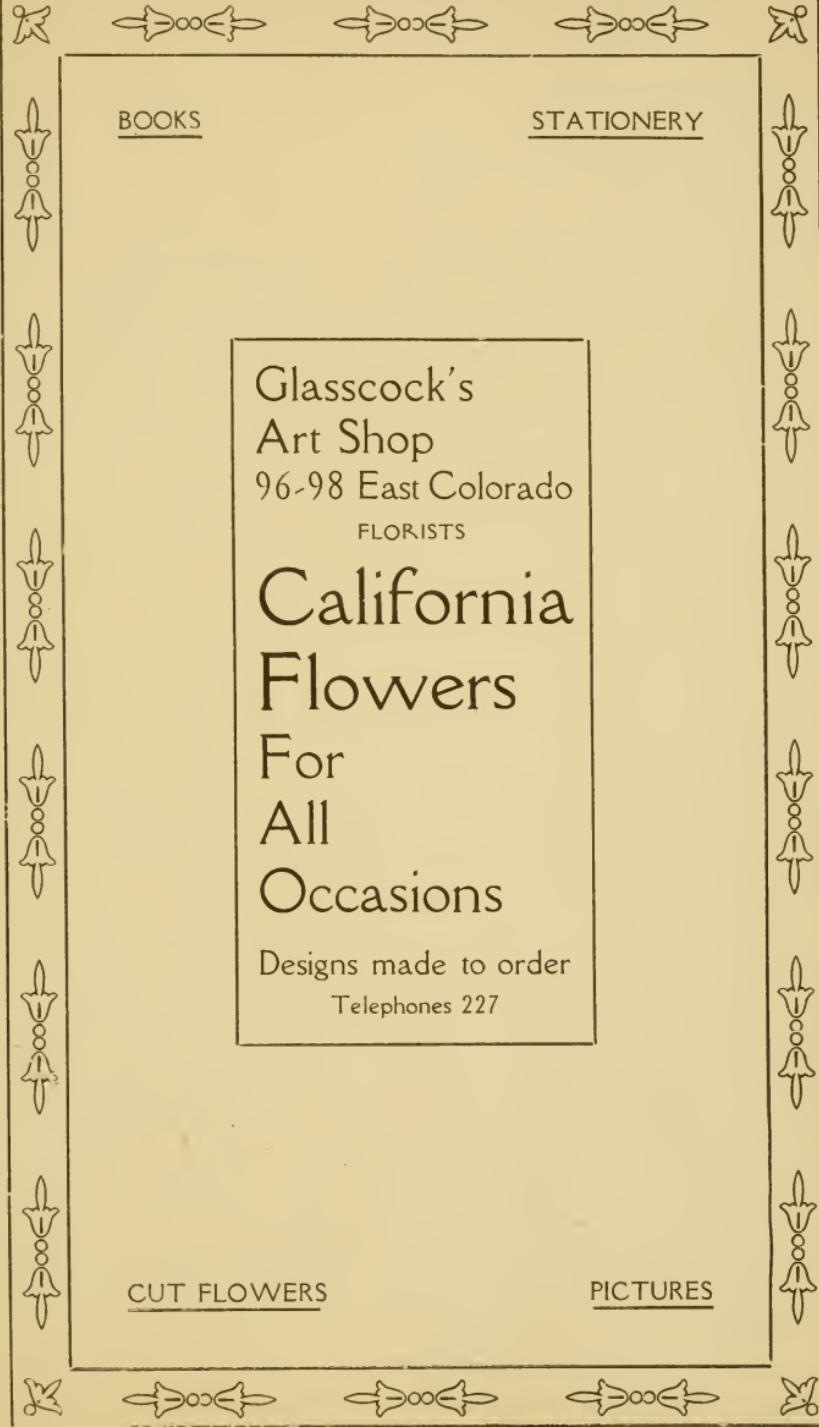
Union Savings: Capital, \$100,000; northeast corner Raymond avenue and Colorado street.

Savings, Trust and Safe Deposit Co., adjunct of 1st National Bank.

Bankers' Savings Bank, adjunct of Pasadena National Bank.



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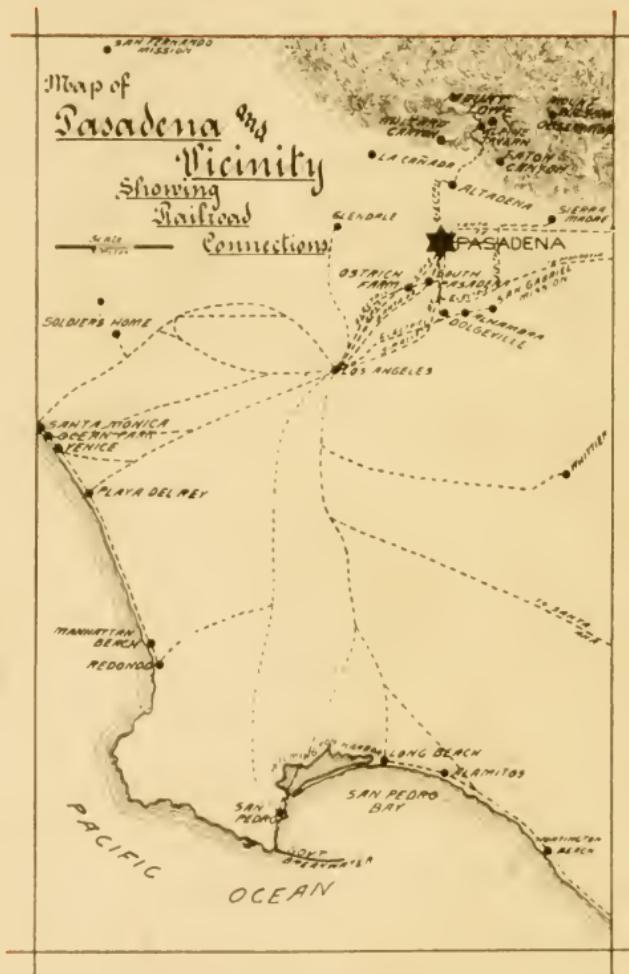
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